

SAUT AL-



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COMRADE ABDUL AZIZ AL-QADHI, CHIEF OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PFLO, SPEAKS TO "SOUT AL-THOWRA" ON THE OCCASION OF THE 14th ANNIVERSARY.

in a press conference given by Comrade Abdul Aziz Al-Qadhi, Chief of the Executive Committee of PFLO on the occasion of the 14th Anniversary

of the Omani revolution furnished the readers of "Sout Al-Thowra" with a lot of information concerning the political situation in the Arabian Gulf



EDITORIAL

The 14th Anniversary of the Great 1965 June Revolution
Resolve and Determination to continue the
Revolution and the struggle to victory

The Ninth day of June, 1965 is a great eternal and memorable day in the hearts of the struggling Omani people and in the hearts of all advocates of freedom and progress in the world. This day constitutes an important historical convergence in the national drive for the liberation of Oman as well as natural extension to the Arab revolutionary movement opposed to imperialism, Zionism and reactionism and it is linked dialectically to the struggle of world revolutionary movement.

The Ninth June Revolution is not only a local and/or Arab occurrence but its vestiges

has become marked locally and in the Arab and the world in general. This has been crystallized through the violent and dramatic struggle that has been witnessed in the Omani field and in the size of the force which participated either directly or indirectly in the struggle throughout fourteen years of heroic resistance that have been plunged into by the contenders of the Omani people. During this period a large caravan of martyrs from the best youths of Oman and who have been very loyal to their country and to their revolutionary principles have been put to death -- fourteen years passed and the Omani revolution is still going on by virtue of the steadfastness, confrontation, sacrifice, courage and the firmly rooted good judgement for which the Omani people are renowned.

Fourteen years of intensive strife during which the revolution witnessed a series of wonderful victories as it also suffered periods of difficulties, failures and inversion.... All these happenings were taken to be as lessons and rich experiences that that were confronted by the leaders cadres and the revolutionary bases to uncover the results of the previous experiences and to find the correct solutions and programs to confront the new Colonial policy and the

and the resultant new changes in the Omani field.

Our revolution has successfully overcome the difficult circumstances occasioned by the Military withdrawal of our revolutionary forces from the Western region of Dhofar. It has also by-passed countless personal negatives that came to the fore during the period. The internal position of the Front was strengthened in all political, organizational and military fields to the extent that we can say with certainty that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman is able to act and influence throughout the Omani field and is prepared to augment its sacrifices and martyrs to achieve the great objectives for which the Omani people fought for.

Our people, in accordance with their practice argument one

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Q.1 The Arab world including the gulf area witnessed a number of important political developments during the last eighteen or twenty four months. What is the Front's analysis of these developments and their effect on the revolution and on the state of affairs in Oman (the Sultanate) in general?

A.1 It is observed that the political situation in the Middle East in general and the Gulf area in particular was characterized during the last twenty four months by a swift action that is still going on and at times surprising evolution. There were a number of events and evolutions that took place in the past and we find that the current events and evolutions are centered around two very important political events, either in the lives of the people of the region

or in the political situation in general and/or in respect of the different revolutionary movements in the area. These two standing out events around which are centered the rest of the events and evolutions to a very large extent are a) the success of the national liberation revolution in Iran and b) the subscription to the American peace treaty between Israel and the Sadat regime. There is no doubt that these two events have completely changed the political situation in the entire region and have created a number of events, reactions and movements either in the forces of imperialism, reactionism, and Zionism or in the different revolutionary movements

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ABDUL AZIZ

IRANIAN TRIMPHANT REVOLUTION DEEPLY BENEFIT
THE ST RUGGLE OF OUR OMANI PEOPLE

SPEAKS

QABOOS REGIME IN ITS POLITICAL ISOLATION
LACKS THE SUPPORT OF THE MASSES

ZIONIST SAYS T TREATY OF SURRENDER CREATES
A NEW MILITARY FACT

With respect to the first event which is the success of the national revolution in Iran, it is obvious that this major event has offered returns and extensive positive products for the benefit of all the revolutionary camps and for all the populations of the region. It has also produced new forms of histilit ies from the imperialist camp which is led by the United States of America and its stooges in the area. The success of the revolution in Iran has created a tumult within the balance of power and within the struggle between the peoples of the area and their progressive revolutionary movements on one side and their foes on the other. This tumult within the balance of power and within the struggle was no doubt for the benefit of the first party--the population of the region and their progressive revolutionary movements and continue to be.

The Iranian Revolutionary Command has succeeded so far in fulfilling important accomplishments and gains which came on top of the objectives for which the Iranian people fought for. The foremost of these objectives was the collapse of the imperial Shah-in-Shahi regime for ever and the rise of the Republican regime in its stead and the abrogation of the entire foreign policy of the annihilated regime of the Shah that was existing on expansionism, chauvinism, aggression and interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring states and the play of the role of a strong policeman who is defending the survival of the imperialistic interests.

The Iranian revolution achieved also another important gain which is the declaration of its withdrawal from the imperial and reactionary military defense pact in the region and known as CINTO, plus the resolution of withdrawing the Iranian forces that have previously been sent by the Shah to participate in the warfare against the people of Oman and their revolution. These gains are not to be belittled compared

to the struggle of the Iranian people and the needs for which they are fighting for or with respect to the peoples of the adjacent regions and particularly with respect to the peoples of the Gulf who are looking forward to their liberty, progress and peace.

The Iranian revolution and all its gains acquired a primary and standing out importance whereby it succeeded to break one of the strongest chains employed by imperialism and in particular American imperialism in its global aggressive and destructive strategy.

The destruction of the Shah's regime and the establishment of another regime hostile to the presence of imperialism, aggression and expansionism offer a very great service to the struggles currently prevailing in the world for the purpose of liberation and progress and is a form of a universal struggle for peace and the right of the peoples for self determination.

With regard to us, we people of Oman, the Iranian revolution and its success means a very big gain for our struggle against imperialism to oust foreign forces from Oman and for the achievement of real independence, liberty, democracy and progress for the people of Oman. We feel that we have close ties with the happenings in Iran and that these victories concern us and concern our struggle as well immediately after the people of Iran themselves before it concerns any other people and especially in the light of the aggressive and expansionist policy that was followed by the Shah's regime and in the light of the current policy which is based on complete subordination to the West and to imperialism that is followed by the prevailing regime in Oman and its unlimited readiness to squander the national rights and sovereignty under the shade of this policy, which the Sultanate, before the collapse of the Shah, became nearly and to a very large extent as an addendum to the imperial Shah-in-Shahi regime and part of his empire.

The Shah's regime together with the other foreign forces were playing in our country the role of the advocate and the strong defender of the regime of the agency in Oman even if this led to the killing of hundreds of the sons of our soil and rendering vagabonds thousands of them from all walks of life. We feel therefore that the success of the Iranian revolution in crushing down the Shah's regime and all his policies that were based on chauvinism and expansionism. This constitutes a very big and important gain for the struggle of our people for their liberty and independence. In other words it is a victory for the joint struggle of the Omani and Iranian peoples against the Shah and his policies and against imperialism.

The resolution for the withdrawal of Iranian forces from our country hastens no doubt the deliverance day of our people from the yoke of occupation and from the presence of foreigners. It would be a victorious day to establish in our country a peaceful and democratic regime. The current policy followed by the national regime in Iran and which is at loggerheads with imperialism but supports liberation movements in the area mean a lot of things ascribed to the future of the revolution in our country as well as in other countries struggling against imperialism for their liberation and progress. The victories revolution of Iran against the Shah and his aggressive policies but which is fully loyal to the West and to imperialism has changed this situation from a strong and effective end in the camp of counter-revolutionary to the other extreme end in the revolutionary and progressive movement in the area and throughout the world. No doubt this magnificent change will leave very important results that will be crystallized in the future whenever the Iranian revolution stabilizes its gains and acquires new ones in its struggle against imperialism and for the sake of demo-

cracy and progress of the Iranian people. These achievements will no doubt leave its vestiges on the future growth of the Omani revolution.

The world imperial powers and in particular the American imperialism has been hit by an extraordinary consternation as a result of the triumphs achieved by the Iranian revolution. American imperialism is moving now on many sides in order to salvage its interests in the region and it is re-arranging its position in such a form that will best serve the protection of these interests and the imperial moves in the region are set in two political directions.

The first direction is in the military moves of the imperial powers in the region, the most prominent of which is the formation of the so-called fifth fleet which has been given the assignment of being continuously present in the region of the Arabian Gulf to be in readiness to interfere at any time against the peoples of the region.

The formation of this fleet or stationing it near the shores of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf undoubtedly constitute a direct threat to the peoples of these areas and to their security and is an aggressive act directed against them by American imperialism. There are also the repeated American declarations on the formation of the so-called American Emergency Force to be ready at any time to move to any place in these areas to suppress the peoples under the false motto of protecting the petroleum wells and so forth.

The intention of American Imperialism by resorting to such declarations and the formation of this force is to frighten the peoples of the Peninsula and the Gulf by threatening them with the big stick on the one hand and on the other it is an act of flagrant aggression aimed at reinforcing its presence in the area by force of arms for more intervention especially after the Iranian revolution won the battle and the resultant changes in the political spectrum of the whole area and also after signing the bilateral peace treaty between Israel and that of the Sadat regimes, under the American umbrella and also the expansion and modernization of the American bases in the Area especially the base at Masira in the Sultanate of Oman and the base at Jafeer in Bahrain. It is very likely that American imperialism in collaboration with their stooges and with the Savak apparatus, was able to transfer from Iran some of the important listening posts and equipment to Masira and Bahrain.

Work is now intensively carried on for the extension of the base at Masira to become a joint imperial British-American base of strategy for the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. There is also in their military build up the sending of American weapons together with the experts and Central Intelligence Agency personnel to the regimes that support imperialism in the

area, foremost of which is the regime of Muscat. On the other hand the presence of the imperial British military in the Sultanate of Oman has now doubled into many folds in the light of the triumph of the revolution in Iran and the withdrawal of Iranian forces from Oman. In accordance with the latest information available to us the number of British forces in our country-officers and other ranks, have reached 13 500. Thus the imperial military presence in our country is on the increase as well as the military intervention in all its forms in our country especially the latest period which witnessed the overthrow of the Shah was at the forefront. Imperialism has found in the Muscat regime the faithful and obedient servant who never refuses any order or role assigned to it. This has been encouraged by the feeling of the regime of its own political isolation in the Arab world and its lack of any popular political base to lean on for its survival inside the country and specially after the Israeli-Sadat peace treaty that has been blessed by the regime in Muscat added to this is the arrival into the Sultanate of vanguards from the Egyptian forces at Qaboos' request and blessed by the imperial powers and the readiness of Sadat to play the role of the servant defending imperial interests and re-actionary regimes that have been rejected the by the people themselves.

The second basic direction in the imperial moves within the new imperial strategy is in the political, economic and social aspects and there is no doubt that imperialism and specially American imperialism is thinking in the light of its painful experience in Iran and the strong blow it received at the hands of the Iranian revolution is thinking in re-arranging a number of political, economic and social situations in the area and particularly the Gulf area and the peninsula as a whole.

The strategy of the current imperialistic move, therefore, include the introduction of a

number of reforms in different fields--in the administrative and political life of the supporting regimes where its interest lies. Reforms in the nature of socio-economic aimed at exploiting a large part of the revenue of oil for the improvement of living conditions and social norms in a number of regimes on top of which and/or including Muscat. The Iranian revolution has proven beyond any doubt that weapons and military forces alone cannot guarantee the protection of the presence of imperialism and its interests in the area or the protection of the different regimes that are rejected by the masses. It is imperative, therefore, that all branches of the revolutionary movement in the area to get prepared for the probability of the introduction of a number of changes and improvements to their countries for a planned purpose and a direct participation of Imperialism and particularly American imperialism. We are of the opinion that these changes and improvements are aimed at reducing and lightening the exposed and backward individual tyranny currently prevailing and more prominent in other countries of the region than in our own.

What interests imperialism most is the maintenance of their interests on top of which comes the oil and this requires necessarily that the political structure of the supporting regimes continue to remain subordinate to them irrespective of their faces, personality and names and of the system of this or that ruler who are all under the influence of imperialism. The continuation of this tyrannical, individual, tribal and backward rule in a number of regimes in the area and more prominently odious in the Sultanate of Oman, no doubt under the prevailing circumstances constitute a threat to the continuance of the imperial interests and to the regimes that support imperialism as well. This type of rule collides and contradicts increasingly every day with the development of the acuity of understanding of the

peoples in the area and their political movements and aspirations towards real independence and democratic life in all economic, social and cultural aspects. Imperialism will resort seriously therefore more than any other time of the past to soften the political, economic and social climates in more than one of the countries of the peoples of the region in response to the dictates of the interests of imperialism and the necessity of the survival and protection of these interests. This is in respect of the first prominent issue that has been witnessed by the

people of the region during the past twelve or eighteen months. I have said earlier the second prominent issue is the ratification of the treacherous surrender treaty between Sadat and Israel in accordance with the needs and dictates of America and Israel.

We consider the reconciliation or peace treaty between the Sadat-Israeli regimes to be no more than a new tripartite military pact in the area directed against all the peoples of the area in the Arab world and against the neighbouring countries outside the Arab world--Africa for example; to subjugate the area in its entirety to the benefit of the imperial powers and the Zionist regime and for the survival and continuance of the economic interests of imperialism and Zionism in this sensitive area and also for serving the aggressive and destructive strategy of world imperialism against the peoples. The treaty of reconciliation and/or peace in other words the American-Israeli-Sadat pact did not offer anything positive whatsoever, neither on the Egyptian national side nor on the case of the Palestinian people nor on the general national side. It is actually working on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai to be replaced by new occupation forces--bases and American armed forces. Over and above this the doors of Egypt have been opened for a new form of occupation and economic colonialism. In accordance with this agreement Egypt will turn more and more under the Sadati regime to complete subordination to American imperialism and an ally who is a partner in the imperial-Zionist strategy in the area directed against the people of Egypt themselves, the Arab nation as a whole, the struggling people of Africa and against socialist states and progressive regimes the world over.

Notwithstanding the agreement of the different branches of the Palestinian revolution on a set political program representing the minimum demands of the Arab people of Palestine--the program which is based on the right of self-determination and the return and the establishment of the independent Palestinian state. However, we do not find that the American-Israeli-Sadati peace agreement fulfil practically any of the demands now the minimum of the aforementioned program but on the contrary it sanctifies the Zionist occupation of Palestinian lands under the deceitful, deformed and partial slogan for self-rule.

This has been rejected by all the Palestinians and by all the different branches of the Palestinian resistance movements. On the national sphere the withdrawal by Sadat of Egypt with all its human, economic and military weight from the Arab struggle with Israel and the abandonment completely of his national obligations vis-a-vis the liberation of the remaining occupied Arab lands with the exception of Sinai that has been transferred, as I have already said, from a certain type of foreign occupation to another. Such agreement of this standard of lowliness and deceit will no doubt push the Zionist enemy forward to be more obstinate and arrogant in clinging to occupied Arab territory and encourage him to adopt and follow more expansionist and aggressive procedures. What ever Sadat did was not only the withdrawal of Egypt from the national conflict but in accordance with this agreement turned it to a party fighting alongside imperialism and Zionist allies.

The Sadat visit to Jerusalem that ended by the ratification of the alliance--peace agreement, was confronted by a total Arab opposition and resistance not only from the Egyptian and Arab masses but from all Arab regimes in all their differing political thoughts and which were reflected in the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and also in the conference of the Arab Foreign and Economic Ministers that culminated in the rejection of the treaty and the imposition of penalties as a deterrent to Sadat and his treachery.

This rejection and these penalties, under the present Arab political conditions, represent only the minimum in the event all Arab regimes adhere to its implementation.

The Muscat and Khartoum regimes deviated from the Arab unanimity and solidarity who rejected the treacherous conciliation and agreed to the Sadat's steps by blessing the agreement. In comparing the regime of Muscat with that of the Sudan, the former is much more enthusiastic for the Sadat initiative and to the peace part as it stood heart and soul without any reservations with the Sadat movements and declarations. This have aroused, at different levels, the disapprobation and resentment of all Arab countries including Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries.

In actual fact the Muscat and Khartoum regimes are but two parties that have been placed by imperialism and moves them as partners under the umbrella of the new American-Israeli-



Sadati military pact. The joint defense treaty between the Sadati regime and the Numeiri regime and the sending of American experts and the Sadati forces to the Muscat regime is but a glaring evidence in this regard.

The treacherous measures of Sadat that have finally been crowned by the so-called peace treaty with Israel in spite of its aggressive nature to the Arab and Palestinian causes have turned in the end an actual fact against the wishes of Sadat. Imperialism and Zionism gave and will continue to give a group of positive emissions within the sphere of the Arab revolutionary movement. The most prominent of these positive emissions was, on the Arab official side, and for the first time, the establishment of the confrontation and steadfastness front and on the popular side, and also for the first time, was the conferences in addition to the unity pact between Syria and Iraq and to the broadened resolutions of the Arab summit. These phenomena represent different sorts of struggle and an answer to the plot to eradicate the Arab cause in general and the Palestinian cause in particular.

The confrontation and steadfastness and the Arab peoples conference are but a phenomena positively serving the cause of the Arab revolution albeit we feel that these two organizations continue to suffer from a number of negative attitudes and weakness. Nevertheless these two organization are considered an asset for the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism that should be protected. More efforts should be exerted by the revolutionary forces to safeguard these assets and to remove from them the negative attitudes and weakness and to increase their effectiveness in the Arab struggle. It is regrettable that

the confrontation and steadfastness Front did not convene any meeting since the signing of the American-Israeli-Sadat peace treaty.

The resolutions that has been passed by the 9th Arab summit Conference in Baghdad are considered the minimum required for this juncture on the Arab official side in general and are directed primarily against Sadat and his regime with the object of overthrowing him and to put the obstacles against the implementation of the treaty but, it does not, for example, touch the nature of the strong connection between Sadat and his moves on the one hand and between the planned act for the total clearing in the area. It does not touch on the reality of the strong connection between Israel and world imperialism. Between the

struggle for the rights of the Palestinian people and the struggle against imperialism and their interests in the area. Similarly the connection of these two things with the necessity for the struggle against the other regimes who blessed the agreement and who are following their foot steps in the military pact which is directed against the Arab nation. It does not touch on the importance of removing the obstacles in this struggle on the face of the enormous struggling capacities of the Arab peoples and to exploit it for the benefit of the Arab struggle for liberation, progress and unity. These functions are actually demanded from the Arab confrontation and steadfastness Front and from the Arab Peoples Conference; since in an extended Arab conference of the summit like the 9th Baghdad conference, we do not expect nor do we look forward to more than the resolutions it passes and which are not in conformity with its nature, position or structure but which we consider to be good resolutions in the minimum. With respect to this, the duty of the struggle now is to implement these resolutions vis-a-vis the real comprehensive confrontation program which is urgently required from the confrontation and steadfastness Front and also from the Arab Peoples Conference. Thus the measures that have been taken by Sadat in spite of its stinking odour and injustice, it did give something positive. In that it helped to a great extent to change the general Arab political position from its almost complete stagnation and the almost complete domination and hegemony of the reactionary forces on Arab political and diplomatic life to a new situation and a new posture distinguishable by its vitality and

imaguration of an historical separating phase between the national powers on the one hand and between the forces totally connected and pledged to the world imperialistic camp.

The Sadati steps have removed the think layers from the eyes and removed all delusions and helped to clarify many of the vague particles. This historical operation continue to be in its initial stage

in its initial stage and we expect more sorting and sifting to the Arab situation that result in the end to benefit the evolution of the Arab revolutionary movement in both its national and class horizons; also the pact of unity between Syria and Iraq which came as a direct fruit from the new situation and new challenges is considered to be a positive step that should be encouraged and to be struggled for in order to bring it practically to the fore.

All these developments, sortings and siftings are effused for the benefit of the different branches of the Arab revolutionary movements and our revolutions is included. For the first time in the history of our revolution clear out resolutions are taken by an Arab conference composed of four national Arab states--the States of confrontation and steadfastness plus the Liberation Organization supporting the just struggle of our peoples and condemning the policy of the agent provocateur in Muscat and the presence of foreigners in our country. Such a thing did not exist at any time in the past and therefore it constitutes an important gain; and for the first time more than one hundred organizations, parties and labour unions assembled in one joint conference and issued plain and prudent resolutions supporting the struggle of our people and their just cause and this is also a new and important gain and a new phenomenon that did not exist before.

Today the Muscat regime is suffering from a suffocating political isolation throughout the Arab world, not only in the popular field but also in the general Arab official field. All occurrences of the past years have proven the correctness of the analyses and evaluations that have persistently been put forward by the Front on the nature of the regime and its lack of the simplest means of supporting its national sovereignty by hurling itself into the bosom of world imperialism and not possessing any real means for running the internal and external affairs of the country. This reality has been confirmed and reinforced by the stream of

days and at present, as was the case in the past and particularly since the advent of Qaboos, there is no system of government throughout the Arab world that lacks the real power in running the affairs of its country and is willing to make itself a perpetual shadow to the real power that holds the reins of the country which is the foreign power represented by the Britons and with them now are the American experts and advisers.

Q.2 Two years of say a little more have now passed since the Front raised in its transitional program the slogan of re-building one-self in all aspects of thought, political and military. Can you tell me upto what point the Front reached in re-building the status of things or what are the most important achievements in this field?

A.2 The job of building the Front as well as the status of the self for the revolution is actually a continuous function that accompany the length of time of the revolution from its inception to the end and is not restricted in toto to a specified stage or a specified part; but this job, as far as our transitional regional program that we have been following the last two years is concerned, is considered to be a basic and central job on which all the efforts should be concentrated on a much wider form than the other functions of the struggle that face the revolution throughout its total period. It is a function which is at the forefront of the current transitional program in view of the nature of things and the personal circumstances the revolution passed through in previous years and also for the natural developments that crop up under the objective circumstances of our people and our country. We always say that the function of re-building the self is a comprehensive and complicated matter especially with regard to our transitional program and to the nature of the functions set out in this program for all the standards of thought, political, military and et cetera. In a function of this sort, it is very difficult to estimate in figures or by weighing machine or

by a set quantitive as it is an intermingled operation which include among other things the reconstruction of the struggling man politically, militarily and in thought plus constructing and strengthening the organisational modes in the Front and also the struggle amidst the populous in all the requisite forms, conditions and measures that are needed by this struggle. In general, we feel that we have fulfilled many important items

policy and its planners with all the different and appropriate form possible and which

suit the current political, economic and social situation and which fit the advancing standard of the political movements of our people.

The basic functions before us now is the question of the political moves of the revolution which occupy a great importance either in the field of the Gulf region or in the Arab field in general and even on the international field for the purpose of tightening the prevailing isolation around the Qaboos regime which is following in all speeds, but without the reverse gear, the new imperial-Zionist-Sadati plan to put this regime in a tight shrinking corner on the Arab and international political and diplomatic platform together with the efforts and struggles designed to isolate him continuously in a narrow corner on the internal national platform.

Our people and generally all the Arab peoples cannot agree at all that Oman continue moving as it is now doing, with the escort of imperialism and Zionism and their schemes and to go against and enter into an enmity with the Arab solidarity with the aim of realizing the demands of the Arab people for liberation as well as the demands of the Arab Palestinians. These are now the clear cut functions before us at this juncture beside continuing the advance in our internal program requiring the re-construction of our personal state of affairs.

Q.4 What about the development of the foreign relations of the Front and its foreign policy activities in these circumstances? What has been accomplished upto now in this regard?

A.4 The foreign policy activities of the revolution occupy an unbroken and increasingly great importance. This importance undoubtedly became greater under the new political circumstances in the whole area and particularly after the triumphant Iranian revolution and after the American-Israeli-Sadati peace agreement has been ratified and after new contributions have been ensued from these two important events for the benefit of the root and branch of the revolutionary movement and also from new inimical movements and from an imperial churlish attack led now by the United States of America to offset its huge losses and drawbacks like the events that happened lately in

Iran and like earlier happenings in Viet Nam, South East Asia, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, et cetera. The strengthening of the relations and connections between the diverse branches of Arab and international revolutions; the strengthening of the connections between the branches of the Arabian revolution on both the popular and official fields of the one hand and between the entire branches of the Arab revolutionary movement together with the branches of the international revolutionary movement as represented by the Socialist states and the international democratic national liberation movements and the proletariat parties in capitalist countries on the other. The primary element of strengthening the connections, cementing and solidifying between these branches including our revolution is a matter its importance is confirmed more and more by the passing of time and it is now occupying a prominent place more than at any other time and constitutes one of the fundamental provisos to realize a successful and victorious confrontation against international imperialism, Zionism, apartheid and reactionism and for serving the international struggle of all peoples for the liberation, progress, democracy and peace in the world.

As far as we are concerned, we place and give a special attention to the Arab national field specially for the necessity of promoting always the relations, connections and solidarity with the steadfastness and confrontation Front.

With regard to the international field, we place in a special standing and give a special importance to the principled connections and solidarity with the socialist states, the Soviet Union being at the vanguard and

at the same time we pay attention to the relations of the other branches of the Arab and international revolutionary movements, organizations and to all national, democratic and progressive parties in the field of Arab nationalism and international field. In the Arab official field, we are doing our best efforts to enlarge the circle of friends to the utmost length possible and are narrowing the circle of our enemies as much as possible. Therefore, beside the importance of strengthening our relations and connections with the confrontation and steadfastness states, we are endeavouring to win more friends and allies and to

neutralize more parties that were drawn or continue to be drawn to the satellite regime in Muscat. Our direction in the Arab field is to find an Arab comprehensive stand opposing the stationing of foreign troops in our country and against the aggressive policy applied to the Arab nation and against the solidarity that is followed by the Muscat regime and to give more evidence for holding on to this stand fast and in continuity. We have seen lately a remarkable development in the connections and relations of the Front in the national field specially after the real face of the regime has been exposed as a face who is against the aspirations and hopes of the Arab nation and Arab unanimity as a whole, particularly after the American-Israeli-Sadati peace and alliance agreement has been ratified. This development in the Front's connections and relations is no longer restricted totally as was in the past to the relations and connections with the confrontation and steadfastness Front. We have expanded and continue to expand more energy and vigor towards establishing more relations and connections that include all the Arab States whom we feel are at loggerheads, at any degree,

with the political line followed by the regime in Muscat. We consider at the same time that our relations and our solidarity with the national and democratic powers in the Gulf area is a matter which is gaining special importance. We Omani national are confronting a specified enemy -- the foreign imperial presence and the satellite regime of Qaboos who is blessing this presence. On this basis therefore it absolutely legitimate revolutionarily and politically imperative for our cause and our victory to enlarge our connections with all the Arab regimes at all shades and also the regimes which do not interfere directly but siding Qaboos in the war against us and against our people. This matter is not needed only for the interest of Omani nationalism but is also needed by the necessity of the national interest of the Arab nation. Our political activities during this phase and the approaching phases on the Arab field is, basically starting from the importance and necessity of finding the most possible Arab opposition for the presence of foreign bases in our country and for all the treacherous political line which is followed by the regime of Qaboos vis-a-vis Arab cases and et cetera.

MILITARY COMUNQUES

On the 9th of May 1979, 9.30 a.m. a clash between a group of our peoples Liberation Army Forces and enemy colonial forces with the mercenaries of the puppet kaboos in (Aram) zone, north of the city (Taqa) in which a major military centre and base of the colonial enemy is located. There was a clash and a fierce one.

Our brave comrades used automatic weapons and hand grenades in the battle which lasted for about eleven hours, the enemy used all his heavy and light weapons. As usual, when enemy forces meet a state of defeat under the hands of our surpassingly brave forces he lost balance and temper and threw a large number of his soldiers promiscuously into the battle gathering them from all his centres located in the region.

The enemy also, used helicopters in carrying soldiers through the battle and in distributing them in a wide area of (Adgar) up to the highlands (Najd) in the north, aiming at encircling the land of



Adnan

the battle.

In spite of all this, the enemy failed to accomplish his aims. The enemy were unable even to withdraw his soldiers and officers killed or injured in the battle.

The enemy losses were as follows:

- 1- The chief commander of the enemy forces who was a British major was killed.
- 2- A ploushist lieutenant Colonel was killed.
- 3- Fifteen soldiers were killed and injured.

It is worth mentioning, that the information sources of the enemy authorities confessed the death of the two above mentioned officers.

Our loses were as follows: Three comrades won the honor of martyrdom and one injured in this battle.

The names of our martyrs are:

- 1- The hero comrade Muhada Bu- Nasser (member of the central Command of the Print).
- 2- The hero comrade Adana Ahmed An-Nubi (member of the Local Command of Dhufar district).
- 3- The hero Bakhit Ahmed Ali.

The injured was the fighter Saleh Khamis Rajab (Ghazi) fell in captivity after struggling till the last shot, in spite of his very bad state of injury.

It is also worth mentioning that the enemy as usual after



Abu Nasser

the battle made abig campaign of inspection intimidation and terror against the honest and patriotic citizens .

Glory and eternnity for our heroic martyrs : Salem Muhada Bu-Nasser, Adnan Ahmed An-Nubi and Bakhit Ahmed Ali in these immortal days of the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the 9th of June Revolution .

We promise them and the preceding martyrs of the Revolution that we shall Continue waging that sacred war of the Revolution till complete victory . We salute our injured comrade in captivity Saleh Khamis Rajab (Ghazi) for his steadfastness in struggle.

Long live the peoples Liberation Army Forces .

The Revolution shall continue until total liberation of Oman an unity .

Certainly we shall

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martyr after the other chosen from the selected and sincere Omani revolutionary youths for the sake of achieving victory. Few days before celebrating the 14th Anniversary of the Omani revolution, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman lost two of its top dedicated leaders in a combat that continued for eleven hours. They were Salem Mahad Abu-Nasser member of the Central Headquarters and Captain Adnan Ahmed al-Noubi, member of the local Headquarters.

Such large scale sacrifices and our loss of such big men for the sake of liberty and real independence to Oman will never add to ourselves and to all the independent Omanese save determination and firmness to proceed forward in the revolutionary path until we realize all the objectives to which all the martyrs of the eternal Nineteenth June freely offered their precious lives.